

Save Each Day's Coupons for Intelligencer Photos.

MEANS BUSINESS.

Admiral Benham's Course Forced Respect for Our Flag.

SEVERAL HARMLESS SHOTS FIRED.

But the Incident Was Very Impressive While It Lasted.

ADMIRAL DA GAMA MAY SURRENDER.

To the American Naval Commander at Rio de Janeiro—The Latter's Statement of the Demonstration of Monday—Benham's Course is Applauded at Washington by Senators of Both Parties—A Crisis in the Brazilian War—A Report That De Mello is Dead.

[Copyrighted, 1891, by the Associated Press.] RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 30.—The following statement has been made to the Associated Press correspondent by Admiral Benham, commander of the United States fleet in this harbor:

"The insurgent forces on Cobras Island last Friday fired upon a ship flying the United States flag. I protested to Admiral Saldanha da Gama against this action and his response was that he had warned the commander of the ship when it was at the bar at Rio de Janeiro as to the whereabouts of the danger line. I ordered Admiral da Gama to cease firing.

"Both the guns on the Island of Cobras and the guns of the insurgent warship 'Trajano' opened fire Saturday upon the bark Agate, a vessel hailing from New York.

"I warned Admiral da Gama at once that if the fire was repeated I would fire back. I also warned him that if he touched an American ship, or American goods, I would consider him a pirate. I told him that I would protect American property absolutely from the fire of his guns, and that I should retaliate upon him for any damage done unless it was entirely apparent that the damage was due to chance shots.

Admiral Benham says that he notified Admiral da Gama unofficially that firing by the insurgents upon the wharves for the purpose merely of creating terror and to prolong a blockade would not be permitted so far as Americans and American vessels were concerned. To this communication the insurgent admiral made no answer.

ESCORTED THE VESSELS. The captains of three American vessels, Admiral Benham continues, intimated that they wanted to go to the wharves and the American admiral notified Admiral da Gama that it was his intention to convey them at sunrise on Monday. Fearing trouble Admiral Benham ordered that the vessels of his fleet be cleared for action.

The three ships referred to were the Amy, the Good News and the Julia Rollins. The captains of two of the ships weakened and failed to come into the harbor.

The Amy was the only one that ventured in, and she was escorted by the United States cruiser Detroit. As a precaution against any possible aggressive action on the part of the insurgents, the cruisers New York, Charleston and Newark were assigned to watch the actions of da Gama's ships Aquidaban and Tamarando, while the Detroit and the San Francisco were signalled to take positions near the Trajano and the Guanabara. These precautions certainly proved effective, and the insurgents in the face of the formidable array of American vessels, made but the feeblest attempt to hinder the Amy's progress to her wharf.

No runs were opened upon her by da Gama's vessels, and as a matter of course the American vessels did not fire upon the insurgent ships.

ONLY THREE SHOTS FIRED. The insurgent protest consisted of this:

As the Amy got abreast of the Guanabara a marine on the last named vessel aimed a musket at her and fired.

Two musket shots were fired at the Guanabara and the Trajano from the Amy's escort, the Detroit, in return.

This was all the firing done during the Amy's trip, and it was enough. All opposition ceased at once, and the use of heavy guns was not considered necessary at any time.

The reason that the other two ships which had notified Admiral Benham that they wished to go to their wharves failed to do so, is that their commanders were persuaded from entering the harbor by a man of the name of Rollins, who is believed to be the agent of an English firm which has been furnishing the rebels with money.

At a late hour Admiral da Gama conferred with his officers upon the advisability of surrendering to the Detroit in consequence of the musket shots fired. He was dissuaded from doing so, but it is thought possible that he may yet decide to surrender to the American commander.

There is no doubt that Admiral da Gama is in a bad way. A proposed compromise has been refused by Peixoto's government, and it seems to be only a matter of time when he will have to give up the struggle. The complications of the insurgent situation are increased by the absence of Admiral de Mello. The failure of the latter admiral to arrive here to the assistance of the insurgents has given rise to the report that he is dead.

The commanders of sixteen warships here, including five American and four English and French, have sent messages to Admiral Benham congratulating him upon his prompt action.

The Austrian commander cleared ship and made ready to help the American admiral in case help was necessary. Alarming reports have been received here of government disasters at Curitiba, Parangua and Antonio. It is stated that these places have been captured by the insurgents, and that the government troops have fled, abandoning their arms and munitions of war.

WHAT SENATORS SAY. All endorse Admiral Benham's Action. Senator Sherman's View. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—Senator Sherman, the senior Republican mem-

BOURKE COCKRAN

Delivers an Eloquent Speech Against the Income Tax.

DENOUNCES IT AS UN-AMERICAN

And Un-Democratic—The Tammany Orator at His Best—He Declares the Measure is a Discrimination Against a Class and Will be a Nail in the Democratic Coffin—The People Not as Demagogic as the Politicians. The Latter Mistaken if They Think the Tax Will Prove Popular.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—This has been a field day in the house. The opponents of the income tax had their opportunity. Messrs. Covert and Bartlett, of New York, and Johnson, of Ohio, all Democrats, presented their opposition along with the Republicans to the propositions to impose a special tax on wealth. But it remained for Bourke Cockran, the great Tammany orator, to eclipse with his eloquence against the measure all the speeches he ever made in Congress. Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, closed the debate for the day in defense of the income tax, and he, too, made an eloquent speech.

Mr. Covert, (Dem. N. Y.), who was speaking when the house took a recess last night was given unanimous consent to complete his speech. He continued his attack upon the bill which he insisted was a sectional measure, whose burdens would fall on the east and north.

A SECTIONAL BILL. "When the south was threatened with a force bill," he concluded, "we of the north stood shoulder to shoulder with the south against that bill, because we believed its operations would be sectional. I ask you of the south now to join with us in denouncing this measure which is sectional."

Mr. Pendleton, (Dem., West Virginia), said the West Virginia delegation would support the bill and he thought New York ought to do likewise, and take its medicine in the form of an income tax.

MR. COCKRAN'S SPEECH. Mr. Cockran (Dem., New York), followed as the special champion of the Democratic opposition to the income tax. As he arose in his place the house grew quiet. Members swung their chairs around to listen, and the galleries grew attentive. For over an hour the great Tammany orator poured forth his eloquence against the income tax. He had hoped, he began, that the tariff bill would be allowed to come to a vote unopposed, undisturbed, free from all danger of embarrassing side issues. He had hoped that the Democratic party would first redeem its pledges before it began to indulge the vagaries of its members.

Those who opposed this proposition were to be subjected to a new test of loyalty. While willing to vote for the tariff bill, we are now asked at the behest of a party caucus to vote for a special tax on \$5,000 out of 67,000,000 of people. When a proposition goes further than mere taxation and is deliberately designed to tax a class, those who believe in equality before the law must array themselves against it.

"It strikes at the fundamental principles of Democracy," said he, "at the very root of the government; it is the entering wedge in the shape of retaliatory legislation in this country. What reason is assigned for bringing forward such a proposition? Why should a homogenous, harmonious militant party be plunged into discord by this proposition? It is brought in upon the assumption that the Wilson bill will produce a deficit; upon the assumption that the existing conditions of business, an unparalleled period of stagnation in our history, will continue. I have said before, and I say now, that if I believed the Wilson bill would produce a deficit in the revenues it would not receive my support.

OPPOSE DISCRIMINATION. "As I oppose discrimination against the poor, so I oppose discrimination against the rich. If you will put an income tax on every man, woman and child in the United States I will support it. You think this is a popular move. You are mistaken. There is less demagoguery among the people than among the politicians. I have never found a laboring man who wanted anything except equality before the law. Some of you tell us this tax upon the rich will represent anarchy. Great heavens! do gentlemen understand what that means? Do they see it means that we are about to outstrip them in the race for anarchy?

Again they tell us it will increase the interest in politics. Will you increase the interest in politics by taxing \$5,000 and allowing 63,000,000 to go untaxed? No, it is all wrong. The rich will not feel it. They will welcome it because it will make them a class in this country.

SOME HISTORY. Why was it that Burgundy and Aquilana and Guinne, and even Brittany, each one of them more important than the establishment of the king himself, were absorbed by the crown? Do you suppose it was on account of the action of Louis XII? Do you suppose it was on account of the necessities of settlement? No, it was the firm belief of those who created property, the small earners of money, that the feudal system was hostile to them, and the crown friendly, and the rise of the crown was due to the belief that it would operate for the protection of property. If you will look back to the sixteenth century under the time Louis XII and Cardinal D'Amboise, when all the great houses disappeared and the nobles were shrunk into insignificance, the bourgeoisie and the small accumulators of property, the toiling masses, upheld the crown. The king was their protector and every man was for the king. The kingship was based on the confidence of the common people that he would be ready to reduce the taxes and insure property, and the kingship grew and lived for centuries, until it in turn became oppressive and

distributed the burdens of life unfairly. When the productive masses bore all the taxes and universal bankruptcy existed, and when there were no more persons from whom taxes could be exacted, no more production, no more industrial growth, then revolution swept the crown and the kingship away, and liberty, bound for ages, struggled to its feet, indifferently lighted the castles of its oppressors with the torch it had kindled to light its own steps, until, staggered by the very light it had created, it fell dying into the hands of Bonaparte." [Tremendous applause.]

A WARNING. Mr. Cockran went on in his glorious burst of eloquence to appeal to his Democratic colleagues not to commit this fatal error. He warned them not to throw away New York, the stronghold of Democracy, as some hot-headed members had counselled them to do. He pointed to the result of disaffection in Scotland when the highlands and the lowlands were at war. He quoted the language of Jefferson, of Tilden, of Thurman, of Bayard, of Stevens, the sacred saints and apostles of Democracy.

"Are we to go to the country," he asked, "with the evolution of this new faith under the leadership of McMillin, Fithian and Livingston, and show the people how we have grown. [Laughter.]

"Protest against this change," he concluded, "it is treason to the party, its heroes and its faith. I believe every man should be as equal before the law as before his God; before the ballot as before the altar and so, I stand here now appealing for equality—for one country, one God, one Democratic party, without distinction of class, wealth or race."

The cheers which greeted the conclusion of his speech continued despite the efforts of the chairman to preserve order for fully three minutes.

When order was restored, Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, took the floor. In the course of his speech he referred to a recent showing that 91 per cent of the United States own only about 29 per cent of the total wealth, while the remaining 9 per cent own 71 per cent of the total wealth.

Ward McAllister, the leader of the New York 400, said the other day that the income tax, if adopted, would compel many of the best people of New York to live abroad where living is cheaper. England taxes incomes more than two per cent; Prussia as high as 4 per cent; Switzerland as high as eight per cent; Italy as high as twelve per cent; Austria as high as 20 per cent; but who will expatriate himself rather than support his government? Who will choose life under a monarchy even without an income tax rather than live in a republic with a 2 per cent tax? If such there be, let them depart. We can better dispense with their wealth than submit to the contamination of their presence."

IN THE SENATE.

The Day to Vote on the Election Bill Fixed—The Debate on the Bond Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—The senate has finally named the day when the final vote is to be taken on the bill repealing the federal election law. After another long colloquy to-day between Senators Gray and Chandler, the Republicans consented that general debate on the measure should close next Tuesday at 4 p. m. After that hour, amendments may be presented and passed upon, but the final vote must be taken before the adjournment of the senate on that day.

The bond question came up in the senate again to-day, and after a long debate went over by unanimous consent until to-morrow. The significant feature of the discussion was the firm stand taken by Senator Sherman in favor of the authority of Secretary Carlisle to issue the bonds. The gold reserve he declared to be a fund which should be preserved inviolate, and he thought it even mandatory, rather than discretionary, with Secretary Carlisle to sell at least sufficient bonds to restore the gold reserve.

At the conclusion of Senator Sherman's remarks, Senator Quay introduced an amendment to the resolution, the purpose of which was a declaration that the secretary of the treasury had no power "except to provide for the redemption of the legal tender notes of the United States presented at the sub-treasury in the city of New York."

Senator Dubois (Rep., Idaho), as a substitute for the pending resolutions, presented the following:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the senate of the United States that the secretary of the treasury has no authority under existing law to issue and sell the bonds of the United States except such as conferred upon him by the act approved January 14, 1875, entitled 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payment,' and that the money derived from the sale of bonds issued under that act cannot be lawfully used for any other purpose except for that provided therein."

This resolution seemed to meet with favor.

"I approve of that resolution," said Senator Sherman.

"The question of maintaining the credit of the government," said Senator Teller, "is not one that ought to be interfered with by partisan feeling. I am as anxious to maintain the character of the government with reference to its financial affairs under this administration as I should be if it was under a Republican administration. I say that if we have reached a point where the issue of bonds is necessary for current expenses, then it is necessary for Congress to provide means and legislation for the issue of such bonds."

Continuing, Senator Teller said he believed the financial difficulties were not due to the impending tariff legislation, but to the repeal of the Sherman act, and that the difficulty began in 1873 and has been continued by the acts of Congress since that time.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, generally fair; warmer south winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, except light local snows on the lakes; winds shifting to south.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 22 3 p. m. 28
9 a. m. 24 7 p. m. 29
12 m. 26 10 p. m. 29
Weather—Cloudy.

WHEELING'S MIDWAY.

The Great Masonic Fair, Festival and Bazaar Opens.

IT IS A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS.

The Attendance Last Evening When the Bazaar Opened in Earnest Was Very Fine, at Times Amounting to a Crush—Description of Last Night's Brilliant Scene—The Various Booths, Who Run Them and What They Are For.



HE great Masonic fair, festival and bazaar which has been looked forward to with pleasure by Wheeling people for many weeks, opened yesterday, and if the other four days

of the affair are as successful from every point of view as the opening day, the Masons and their hard-working friends, the ladies of Wheeling, can take to themselves the credit of having secured a success in affairs of this kind, not approached by anything the past has furnished.

The doors were formally opened at noon yesterday and from that time until 2 o'clock lunch was served in the various cafes on the third floor of the building. The patronage accorded all was first class, and the many business men who patronized them were unanimous in saying that the quality could not be improved upon. Throughout the afternoon the bazaar on the second floor was crowded with people who took the first possible occasion to view the many beautiful booths and articles for ornament and sale which had been put on exhibition.

A BRILLIANT NIGHT.

It was not until last evening, however, that the bazaar opened in earnest. Then the scene was one that can be said not to have been equalled except on the famous Midway Plaisance at the World's Fair. In fact, the arrangement of the large hall on the second floor was patterned after that international thoroughfare, which has become familiar to so large a proportion of Americans.

On entering, the scene, that bursts suddenly on the view is one whose brilliancy is hard to equal. Ranged around the sides are eleven magnificently decorated booths. Behind the counters of the booths, in front, in fact everywhere, is seen such a mixture of nationalities as would confuse an ordinary mortal. Turbanned Turks, veiled Turkish ladies, Japs, and "Japesses," as a spectator called the little ladies from Mikadodomo, Arabs, and nearly every other specimen of foreign humanity that was in it on the original Midway, were seen on the Wheeling miniature last evening. And in one particular—noise—this one fully equaled the original. There was a perfect babel of sound from beginning to end, and this was one of the pleasing features, for everybody seemed to be out for an evening of unadulterated fun and enjoyment.

A feature was the very noticeable presence of a real, genuine Columbian guard, Mr. Charles Johnston, who appeared with his complete uniform, No. 2000 on his cap. Together with the Irish policeman, Louis Huseman, he pretty nearly under the spectators to the mark, too. Unfortunately for the dramatic side of the case, there was not a second General St. Clair.

A SUCCESS FROM THE START.

Throughout the evening the thoroughfare, with its surrounding booths, was crowded with a jam of people that far exceeded the expectations of the promoters of the bazaar. In addition to the large crowd, the business done at the various stands was also first class. The ladies in charge without an exception said that the sales of fancy articles was heavier than was expected.

Turning to the right from the entrance the first stand is the very handsomely decorated one occupied by the refreshment people. The booth is one of the largest of the bazaar and is filled with small tables, where a constant stream of people discussed the excellent ice cream, ices and cake which are here obtainable. The booth itself is very pretty, being of the bell shape, with cream and pink draperies gracefully festooned. Sweet music added to the enjoyment of the seeker after refreshment. The following ladies are attached to the refreshment stand and were assiduous in their attentions to their customers: Mrs. Hugh Sterling, chaperone; Mrs. Ziegenfelder, Mrs. D. R. Brooks, Mrs. Frank Stamm, Mrs. Robert Purcell, Miss Gene Friend, Mrs. Robert Brown, Miss Kate Bassett, Mrs. Ahrens and Mrs. Hedges.

THE FIVE AGES.

Next in the line of booths comes the first of five representing the five ages, Babyhood, Girlhood, Romance, Spinsters, and Mount Vernon, where a bevy of matrons hold forth. The babyhood booth is one of the most pleasing features of the show. The following ladies are in charge: Mrs. Peabody Tatum and Miss Mollie Frew. The booth itself is of a very pretty design, quite roomy and tastefully decorated. The decorations are white, and at the rear are two fine tapestry panels loaned for the occasion by Mr. Harry Franzheim. The most noticeable feature is a number of children who are generally busy at play. And maybe they don't enjoy themselves; to them this is an event that will be remembered for many moons to come. The smaller of the children are Elizabeth Stamm, Eleanor McClure, Martha Irwin and Helen Westberry. The boys, who are the king-pins of the affair, are Frow Hall and Keith Brown. Little Katherine Hupp is there also, and does not enjoy the novelty of the occasion less than the boys. At this booth a

number of very pretty fancy articles are for sale, and a thriving trade was enjoyed throughout the evening.

The second of the five ages booths is that of "Girlhood." It is a most attractive one, and the decorations, which are in red and white, are tastefully blended into a magnificent whole. The seeker after those articles dear to girlhood—candy and chewing gum—can be accommodated with dispatch and satisfaction. The purchaser of every pound of candy also has the privilege of getting a pickle, an inducement which is quite catching with doubtful purchasers. Mrs. Alfred Paul is the chaperone here, assisted by the following ladies: Miss Anna Irwin, Mrs. Dr. J. E. Belleville, Misses Bonnhelm, Jennie Jenson, Anna Westwood, Julia Savage, Hattie Barry, Emily Pollack, Mary Paul, Alice Bates, Martha Ott, Lydia Paul, the Misses Stifel and Mrs. Heber List. From the list it can be readily seen that the passing spectator who elects to stop will be well attended to. The average passer by can't resist the candy, which is good, and then there is the pickle. Who can resist a pickle?

THE AGE OF ROMANCE.

The next step taken after girlhood, is to the beautiful realms of romance; consequently when you have all the candy and pickles you want, the booth "Age of Romance," will be visited. This booth is in one of the best locations on the Midway, at the west end. From here you can survey the entire hall with its many beauties, curiosities and ever recurring diversions. When once you have laid eyes on the "Romance" booth, however, you will have eyes for nothing else. It is one of the finest in design and is beautifully decorated from top to bottom. The draperies are in a delicate shade of blue, and are covered with golden hearts, large and small, mostly pierced. Then, too, the array of beauty that is found here is seldom equalled. Under the chaperonage of Mrs. W. W. Irwin, who is in charge, the following young ladies carefully give their personal attention to the visitor: Misses Laura Caldwell, Helen Caldwell, Alice Caldwell, Lizzie Caldwell, Frances Stanton, Mabel Hart, Lou Rinehart, Katharine Vance, Ethel Brannon, Jessie Martin, and Mrs. O. T. Rhodes and Mrs. Frank Hoffmann. Various fancy articles are here tastefully displayed for sale. Another feature that has already become popular is the cake which has in it a ring and a number of thimbles; slices are sold at ten cents each. The ring, which is a very fine one, had not come to view last night. Picture frames, lamp shades, cologne, pen-wipers and a thousand and one other articles are also displayed, and find a ready sale.

SPINSTERHOOD'S BOOTH.

Adjoining the Romance booth is the very handsome structure where Spinsters are found numerously represented. This is one of the booths around which a crowd constantly thronged last evening, and the opinion was generally expressed that Spinsters had considerably the best of it, and that the ladies who are representing that age of woman, would be more at home in the Age of Romance. However that may be, the ladies who represent Spinsters had a thriving business last evening. They are as follows: Mrs. Charles Menckemeller, chaperone; Misses Carrie Brown, Virginia Bloomfield, Blanche Hare, Laura Frew, Estella Eckhart, Emily Campbell, Carrie Copp and Martha Hare. The articles found on sale at this booth are mint lozenges, doughnuts, sugar kisses, old and fancy laces, etc. The booth was designed by Mr. Charles Menckemeller, and does fit gentleman credit. It is a thatched roof structure, about the size of the others. Over the front is the sign: "Maidens of Ye 'Ancient Time." The front is made of bark, and is quite original and well arranged. The entrance gate bears this inscription: "Unlatch not this rate unless you dare meet your fate." The INTELLIGENCER reporter asked if anyone had met his fate, but a satisfactory answer was not obtainable. An original feature of the decorations is the gourd vines and gourds arranged at the front.

In the interior a characteristic scene of the eighteenth century is discovered; an old fashioned fire-place, spinning

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD. PART 7. COUPON No. 3. To secure this superb souvenir send or bring 6 coupons like this of different numbers with 10c in coin to Art Portfolio Department, INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

WORLD'S FAIR Art Portfolio! PART 10. Coupon No. 3. To secure this superb souvenir send or bring 6 coupons like this of different numbers with 10c in coin to ART PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT, Intelligencer Office, 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.